

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Priority***

1. Receipt is acknowledged of papers submitted under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d), which papers have been placed of record in the file.

### ***Information Disclosure Statement***

2. The information disclosure statement (IDS) submitted on 12/15/2005 has been considered by the examiner.

### ***Allowable Subject Matter***

3. Claims 1-52 are allowed.
4. The following is an examiner's statement of reasons for allowance: none of the prior art either alone or in combination disclose or teach of the claimed combination of limitations to warrant a rejection under 35 USC 102 or 103. Specifically, in reference to independent claim 1, none of the prior art either alone or in combination disclose or teach of the claimed electrooptical converter specifically including, as the distinguishing feature(s) in combination with the other limitations the claimed "the ribbon control electrodes are electrically connected to the periodic structure of control teeth, and the ground electrodes are electrically connected to the periodic structure of ground teeth, for each line pixel the teeth together with the corresponding electrodes look like two conducting combs isolated from each other, while the combs' teeth are located in parallel to the lengthy light source, while the location period of the pairs of the control teeth and ground teeth  $\lambda_{\text{teeth}}$  is calculated from the relation:  $\lambda_{\text{teeth}} \leq \sqrt{2} \lambda_{\text{light}} / \alpha_{\text{div}}$ , wherein  $\lambda_{\text{light}}$  is a wavelength of the lengthy light source and  $\alpha_{\text{div}}$  (in radians) is a divergence of the radiation of the light source in a direction perpendicular to the combs' teeth."

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5. Specifically, in reference to independent claims 18 and 19, none of the prior art either alone or in combination disclose or teach of the claimed electrooptical converter specifically including, as the distinguishing feature(s) in combination with the other limitations the claimed “the ribbon control electrodes are electrically connected to the periodic structure of control teeth, and the ground electrodes are electrically connected to the periodic structure of ground teeth, for each line pixel the teeth together with the electrodes look like two conducting combs isolated from each other, while the combs' teeth are located in parallel to the lengthy light source, and a period of order for the pairs of control teeth and ground teeth  $\lambda_{\text{teeth}}$  is determined according to the relation:  $\lambda_{\text{teeth}} \leq \sqrt{2} \lambda_{\text{light min}} / \alpha_{\text{div max}}$ , where  $\alpha_{\text{div max}}$  is the greatest divergence of radiation among red, green and blue colors and  $\lambda_{\text{light min}}$  is the minimum length of the light wave, while the size of an opaque visualizing diaphragm is determined according to the condition of overlapping of zero orders of all three colors, and the voltage on the control electrodes of the line modulator forms the necessary depth of the relief for each color.”

6. Specifically, in reference to independent claims 20 and 44, none of the prior art either alone or in combination disclose or teach of the claimed gel-like layer for an electrooptical converter specifically including, as the distinguishing feature(s) in combination with the other limitations the claimed “100 mass parts polyvinylsiloxane  $(\text{CH}_2=\text{CH})_3\text{SiO}[(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{SiO}]_m\text{Si}(\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2)_3$  with a molecular mass of 10000-16000 and viscosity of 800-1000 centistokes; 15-25 mass parts oligohydridesiloxane  $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{SiO}\{[(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{SiO}][\text{CH}_3\text{SiO}(\text{H})]\}\text{Si}(\text{CH}_3)_3$  as a cross-linking agent, with hydride groups content of 10-15% and viscosity of 50-100 centistokes; 150-300 mass parts polymethylsiloxane fluid  $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{SiO}[(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{SiO}]\text{Si}(\text{CH}_3)_3$  as a plasticizer with viscosity of 5-20 centistokes; and 0.3-

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2 mass parts 0.1% solution of chloroplatinic acid in an organic solvent or its complex with tetravinylsilane as a catalyst of hardening.”

7. Specifically, in reference to independent claims 21, 24, 29, 34, and 39, none of the prior art either alone or in combination disclose or teach of the claimed method of preparation of the gel-like layer for an electrooptical converter specifically including, as the distinguishing feature(s) in combination with the other limitations the claimed “mixing 100 mass parts of polyvinylsiloxane  $(\text{CH}_2=\text{CH})_3\text{SiO}[(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{SiO}]_m\text{Si}(\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2)_3$  with a molecular mass of 10000-16000 and viscosity of 800-1000 centistokes with 15-25 mass parts of oligohydridesiloxane  $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{SiO}\{[(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{SiO}][\text{CH}_3\text{SiO}(\text{H})]\}\text{Si}(\text{CH}_3)_3$  with hydride groups content of 10-15% and viscosity of 50-100 centistokes; and adding 150-300 mass parts of polymethylsiloxane fluid  $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{SiO}[(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{SiO}]\text{Si}(\text{CH}_3)_3$  with viscosity of 5-20 centistokes after the end of mixing, then after repeating mixing, mixing and adding 0.3-2 mass parts of 0.1% solution of chloroplatinic acid in an organic solvent or its complex with tetravinylsilane is added, mixing the resulting composition and applying the resulting composition to the electroconducting transparent layer as a layer of a uniform thickness.”

Any comments considered necessary by applicant must be submitted no later than the payment of the issue fee and, to avoid processing delays, should preferably accompany the issue fee. Such submissions should be clearly labeled “Comments on Statement of Reasons for Allowance.”

### ***Conclusion***

8. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

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Kowarz et al. (US 6, 476, 848) teaches an electrooptical converter having a optical lighter, a transparent support, a line modulator, and a control device.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to DAWAYNE A. PINKNEY whose telephone number is (571)270-1305. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thurs. 8 a.m.- 4:30 p.m..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ricky Mack can be reached on (571) 272-2333. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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